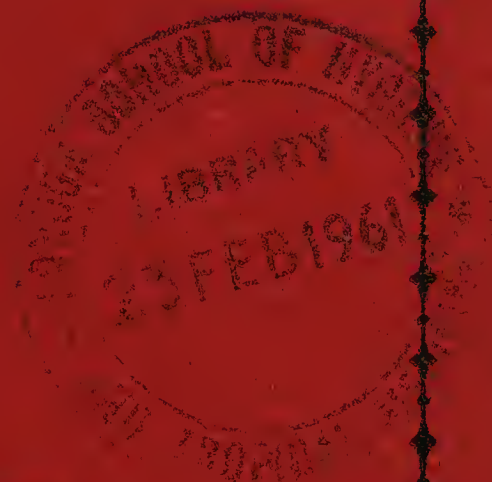


A.C. 4485(1) LANCASTER

BOROUGH AND PORT OF LANCASTER.



REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Borough,

AND THE

Medical Inspection

OF

School Children

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1916,

— BY —

J. D. BUCHANAN,

M.B., D.P.H.

Lancaster :

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The MAYOR.

Councillor CARDWELL.

Alderman HEALD.

„ IRELAND.

Councillor OGLETHORPE.

„ RILEY.

„ BELL.

„ WALKER.

„ THOMPSON.

„ PARR.

„ JEMMISON.

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The MAYORESS, Mrs. W. CROFT HELME, Sir NORVAL W. HELME,
Messrs. W. ARKLE, C. F. GARDNER, W. GARNETT, and W. G. WELCH.

Secretary : G. H. MITCHELL.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer	...	J. D. BUCHANAN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Chief Inspector of Nuisances	... ..	...F. W. SMITH (a).
Assistant	„	*G. EGNER (a, b).
Temporary Assistant Inspector of Nuisances		H. CHEETHAM (a, b).
Health Visitors and School Nurses	... {	B. B. THOMS (a, d). M. THOMPSON (e). S. E. WRIGHT (d, e). *L. FOSTER (c, e). M. EDWARDS (d, e).
Chief Clerk	... ..	M. ALLCOCK.
Clerks	... {	*H. H. KELLETT. J. WILSON. M. BLEASDALE.
Disinfectors	... ..	R. SYKES.
Matron, Isolation Hospitals	... ..	M. LANYON
Public Analyst	... ..	C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Veterinary Inspector	... ..	O. DUCKSBURY, M.R.C.V.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	... ..	W. SYKES, L.R.C.S., Ed.

* On Active Service.

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 (c) Health Visitor and School Nurse's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 (d) Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
 (e) Trained Nurse.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourth Annual Report. The work of the Sanitary Committee—the safeguarding the health of the community—is rapidly coming to be recognised as the most important activity of a municipality. This is one result of the war still raging. The work of reconstruction when the fighting ceases will fall largely on the shoulders of this Committee, and it behoves us to lose no time in making our plans so that however unready we were for war we may at any rate be prepared for peace. The building up of a strong and vigorous generation to take the place of the present one seems to me to be the goal at which we should aim, and the first step on the way is the adequate provision of healthy homes.

I thank you for your continued support and the members of my staff for their loyal assistance in maintaining the standard of the public health.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. BUCHANAN.

The War.

Additional work continues to devolve on the Public Health Department owing to the war and legislation resulting from it.

About the middle of the year the munition factories reached the stage of production and till the end of the year, and after, there was a steady flow of imported labour to the district bringing with it a train of problems, social and sanitary.

The billeting of soldiers, the provision of lodgings for munition workers and their welfare generally, the disinfection of clothing for the Military Authorities, and the control of infectious disease, with housing conditions becoming gradually worse, have added considerably to the work of a staff already fully employed, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their loyal co-operation.

At the request of the Board of Trade I joined in an advisory capacity the local Committee on Women's War Employment (Industrial), and have devoted a large amount of time to matters affecting the welfare of munition workers dealt with by the Committee. In accordance with the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1916 the War Office and the local Recruiting Office have been kept posted with the names of tuberculosis cases. Supervision of food supplied to soldiers has continued to receive adequate attention.

Something in the nature of a revolution has come upon the working-class women of the town, especially in the case of nursing mothers. Up to two years ago mothers with babies stopped at home with the result that the majority of infants were breast fed. Now a large number of them are on "munitions" and, although the increased income is making the struggle for existence less arduous, the effect on the little children cannot be contemplated with equanimity. Already the establishment of day nurseries is under consideration by those concerned for child welfare.

The effect of the Liquor Restrictions, which came into force on February 14th, was on the whole beneficial. The same cannot be said for the Lighting Order, which followed two days later. The darkening of the streets gave rise to injuries, often of a serious character, and in my opinion was responsible in some measure for the notable increase in venereal disease. Ventilation of houses was also very much interfered with and railway travelling at night was an almost certain way of catching a "cold."

A direct outcome of the war, and Lancaster's part in it, was the provision of a motor ambulance by the Watch Committee, the extension of the local Infirmary by the erection of a building to take 20 beds, and the action of the Tramways Committee in obtaining a fleet of electrically propelled motor buses for munition workers and residents in Skerton Ward.



BOROUGH AND PORT OF LANCASTER.

A. Natural and Social Conditions.

A description of the physical features and general character of the district will be found in previous Reports.

Population.

The population at the 1911 census was 41,410, of whom 4,994 were in Institutions. The estimated gross population at the middle of 1914 was 41,786. The Municipal Census taken on January 14th, 1917, showed a gross population of 43,432, of which 4,970 was Institutional. The estimated total population for the midyear, 1916, was 42,500, and the "corrected" population 38,000. The former of these two figures is used in this Report for calculating the Infectious Diseases rate, while the Death-rate is calculated from the latter. The appended Table has been compiled from the recent Municipal Census returns :—

Increase or Decrease.	Ward.	Estimated Population in 1912.	Actual Population in 1917.	Lodgers.	Institutions and 1917 Population.
+164	Bulk	2,548	2,712	643	
+57	Castle ...	3,411	3,468	678	{ H.M. Prison ... 3 Sanatorium..... 54
+480	J.O'Gaunt	5,756	6,236	719	Barracks 306
+455	Park	6,756	7,211	700	{ County Asylum 3,035 Workhouse ... 204 Grammar School 51
+82	Queen's ...	4,977	5,059	764	
+287	Scotforth .	7,966	8,253	735	{ Infirmary 65 Royal Albert ... 820 Ripley Hospital 264 Nazareth House 168
+486	Skerton ...	6,178	6,664	1045	
-254	St. Anne's.	4,075	3,821	607	

Total population in Institutions, 4,970.

Total number of Lodgers, 5,891.

Total names (Roll of Honour), 4,646.

Poor Law Relief.

The expenditure for the year was £841 14s. 11d., as compared with (roughly) £1,110 for the previous year and £1,179 for 1914.

B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

The water supply, though supplemented by the wells at Greenfield Mill as in the previous year, gave cause for anxiety in spite of the fact that the reservoirs were full in February. A heavy demand

was made on the Water Committee in April by one of the new factories, and steps are now being taken to secure an increased supply and further storage accommodation. The quality of the water is excellent.

The new sewer in Bulk Ward, constructed primarily in connection with two newly-erected factories on Caton Road, has been completed at a cost of £3,267, repayable on 30 years. As a result, 12 pail closets have been converted into fresh water closets.

The number of closets of each type in the Borough at the end of the year was—

Fresh water closets	...	...	11,793
Pail closets	...	...	111
Privy middens, etc.	...	...	28

The further provision of public conveniences remains in abeyance.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in the collection and disposal of house refuse owing to the increasing shortage of labour and horses, and the depletion of the destructor staff.

Recently, for lack of labour, tipping has been resorted to at the Greaves Quarry, and complaints are being received on account of the nuisance arising therefrom. Had the Committee obtained the co-operation of householders, who were asked to burn all animal and vegetable refuse, there would be no objection to tipping the resultant harmless contents of ashbins and ashpits.

Difficulty also was experienced in getting stable middens emptied at sufficiently frequent intervals. There are more than 100 of these in the Borough and their structural condition generally is far from sanitary. The fly season lasted from May 18th to October 17th.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Nuisances and defects discovered, 1,637. In this total "unsatisfactory ashpits and ashbins" account for 158, "defective drains" for 255, "defects" under the Housing Acts for 158, defective water closets for 211, and "unsound food" for 335.

Action taken and result :—

Notices not attended to at end of 1915—Preliminary, 24 ;
Statutory, 52.

Notices served during the year—Preliminary, 650 ; Statutory
377. Total, 1,027.

Notices not attended to at end of 1916—Preliminary, 5 ;
Statutory, 35.

Premises and Occupation Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The twelve Common Lodging-Houses on the Register, with accommodation for 387 persons, were frequently inspected by day and night. The average number of adult lodgers was 260, or 89 more than in 1915. 27 breaches of the Bye-Laws, etc., were discovered and remedied.

The Bakehouses have all been visited and found satisfactory. There are 71 registered, including one underground.

Permission was refused for the establishment of an offensive trade. The applicant desired to grind bones and make use of offensive animal matter in close proximity to a number of dwelling-houses. There are four offensive trades in the Borough, at none of which was there any serious nuisance.

25 visits were made to 13 canal boats. There are three boats registered. In one case overcrowding was found and remedied.

Inspection of the Port of Lancaster.

The tonnage entering the Port during 1916 was 7,677, compared with 12,546 for the previous year. 78 vessels, of which six were foreign, entered the port. No defects were found on the 76 vessels inspected.

Food.—(a) Milk Supply.

The results of inspection of cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops were, with one exception, satisfactory. In one case swine were found in a shippon along with cows, but were at once removed. 42 cowkeepers outside the Borough are registered as purveyors within the Borough. There are also on the Register 25 cowkeepers and 83 grocers, etc., within the Borough. 19 purveyors who purchase milk to retail, 11 cowkeepers (outside the Borough), and 3 cowkeepers within the Borough, were added to the Register.

(b) Other Foods.

The total number of carcasses inspected at the Abattoir was 22,582 (compared with 19,987 in 1915). This total comprised 3,345 beasts, 642 calves, 17,721 sheep, and 874 pigs.

The approximate weight of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and destroyed was $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons, compared with $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1915.

(c) Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Smith (Inspector) took 144 samples for analysis. 30 samples were of butter and 50 of milk. The Analyst's report was satisfactory in 138 cases. The following are the details of the remaining six :—

- (1) Milk—informal sample, No. 5—"deficient in fat to the extent of 10 %."
- (2) Milk—formal sample, No. 13. This followed No. 5 (informal) and was certified as "containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water, and was deficient in fat to the extent of 10%." The vendor (a farmer) appeared before the Committee and declared that the milk was sold as it came from the cow.

(3) Milk—informal sample, No. 75—"deficient in fat to the extent of 17%."

(4) Milk—informal sample, No. 82—"6% added water."

The formal samples of (3) and (4) were certified as genuine.

(5) Baking Powder—formal sample, No. 117, and

(6) Baking Powder—formal sample, No. 118, were both certified to contain a trace of arsenic, but less than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain per lb.

No preservatives were reported on in the milk samples, nor was there any excess (above the limit allowed) of preservative in four samples of cream.

Housing.

The work of inspection under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act was completed in 1915. Owing to the shortage of houses, however, no Closing or Demolition Orders were made during 1916. Defects to the number of 158 were found in 118 houses and dealt with under Section 15 of the Act of 1909.

No new houses were erected. 24 cases of overcrowding were met with and, as far as possible, remedied.

Following on the Conference in London on "Home Problems after the War" the Surveyor (Mr. Bradshaw) submitted a report on Town Planning in May, the outcome of which was the appointment of a Town Planning Committee and the approval of an area in October.

The staff of the Public Health Department is, at the time of writing, engaged in the preparation of a special report on Housing Conditions, etc., in the Borough.

Factories and Workshops Acts, etc.

The factories and workshops of the Town have been inspected. Seven defects were found and remedied. The Register is kept up to date, 63 premises having been registered during the year,

51 lists of 23 outworkers were received from 27 tradesmen. The premises of the outworkers were inspected.

Attention was given to the provision of separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes owing to the increased industrial employment of women.

C. Sanitary Administration.

The staff of the Public Health Department was increased by the appointment of an additional Health Visitor, who also acts as School Nurse. Miss Hope left on January 31st. Miss Walker commenced duty on February 1st, and Miss Foster, who went Army Nursing on September 16th, on February 14th. Mr. Egner (Assistant Sanitary Inspector) and H. H. Kellett (Second Clerk) are in the Army.

The salaries of the Health Visitors were raised to £90, with £5 uniform allowance.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

98 patients were admitted. Of these 77 were notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, 5 from Enteric Fever, 10 from Diphtheria, one from Enteritis, one from Gangrenous Sore Throat, two from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and two Cerebro-Spinal Fever Contacts, swabs from whose throats showed the presence of the diplococcus associated with this disease. The case of Gangrenous Sore Throat and 6 of the Scarlet Fever cases were admitted from the Lancaster Rural District.

The maximum number of patients was 30, the minimum 1, and the average 12.

One death occurred from Gangrenous Sore Throat and three from Scarlet Fever.

34 patients from the Borough were admitted and treated for varying periods at the Tuberculosis Block, where 21 beds are reserved for the use of the County Council. In connection with this Block two shelters at a cost of over £30 each were erected for patients to sit in

during the day. Soon after they were ready they were used to sleep in, and their popularity for that purpose is increasing. A number of the Tubercular patients admitted had been in the Army.

Necessary alterations and repairs have been carried out at the Isolation Hospital. Difficulties with respect to staffing and supplies were experienced, and it is chiefly owing to the tact and ability of the Matron (Miss Lanyon) that these were so successfully overcome.

The Nursing staff at the Tuberculosis Block was increased owing to the increasing number of "advanced" cases admitted.

Disinfection.

6,668 articles were disinfected, in addition to 98 articles of clothing for the Rural Authority. 154 houses and 48 library books were also disinfected.

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

Eleven specimens of blood for Enteric Fever, 64 swabs for Diphtheria, 33 specimens of sputum and one of milk for Tubercle Bacilli, and 8 other specimens—a total of 117—were examined at the Manchester University Public Health Laboratory.

D. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The statistical information relating to these is shewn in Table II.

The small number (5) of notified cases of ENTERIC FEVER is gratifying. In the previous year there were 24.

The greater number of the cases of SCARLET FEVER were admitted from the Royal Albert Institution. A special report on that outbreak was sent to the Local Government Board. Owing to cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria being "missed" an advertisement was inserted in the local press in May, warning the public of the danger that might arise from neglect to call in a doctor or notify the Public Health Department in cases of sore throat. In one house a boy died

from DIPHTHERIA without a doctor having been summoned. Bacteriological examination of the larynx (post mortem) revealed the cause of death. A few days later his brother contracted the disease.

Two cases in which there was a suspicion of SMALL-POX were reported. One of these was Syphilis, the other Chicken-pox.

MEASLES, which was compulsorily notifiable from the beginning of the year, was prevalent in June as a result of imported infection. One death occurred.

The number of cases of OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM shows a large increase on the 1915 figure. Complete blindness ensued in one case. The unfortunate child died soon afterwards.

A soldier on leave from the South of England was found to be a "carrier" case of CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. He and his wife, who was also a "carrier," were isolated at the Borough Hospital and treated till the germs could no longer be found in the naso-pharynx. Neither of them had any symptoms of the disease.

Steps were taken in August to prevent the spread of ANTHRAX through the medium of infected shaving brushes.

92 notifications of WHOOPING-COUGH were received from the elementary schools, and five deaths resulted from this disease.

INFLUENZA was prevalent at the end of March. The wind had been Easterly for a few weeks and there was a large amount of dust in the atmosphere. At the same time there was an epidemic of "colds" amongst school children, more especially those who were mouth-breathers. A circular letter was sent to the teachers with reference to this matter.

SCABIES was unduly prevalent both amongst children and adults. The increased prevalence was due to soldier-fathers coming home on leave in an infectious condition.

E. Tuberculosis.

This disease continued to take a heavy toll in Lancaster. 115 cases of Pulmonary and 17 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified. 81 cases were notified by general practitioners, 10 by the Workhouse Medical Officer, 9 by the S.M.O., and 32 from other sources.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 77, which is equal to a death-rate of 2.02 per 1,000 of population. Of these 77, 68 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. During the year a Committee was formed, and funds raised, for the after-care of Consumptives in the district. The County Council beds at the Isolation Hospital are helping considerably in the prevention of the spread of infection, but powers are required to enable us to prevent careless patients from leaving the Institution and returning to homes where there are not the requisite facilities for isolation.

F. Investigation of other Diseases.

DIARRHŒA, ENTERITIS, ETC.

There were two deaths registered from this disease group. One of these was under 1 year.

CANCER.

35 deaths were registered as due to malignant disease—18 male and 17 female.

PNEUMONIA.

49 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 1.28 per 1,000 of the population.

G. Means for preventing Mortality in Childbirth and Infancy.

Three deaths took place as the result of childbirth. Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. There were 11 notifications of Ophthalmia. The administration of the Midwives Act, 1902, is carried out by the County Council, and the Borough of Lancaster keeps the Inspector busy.

The L.G.B. has recently asked for a report on the available means for dealing with maternity cases in the district.

The Health Visitors, who now number four, visit and re-visit at their homes notified births, and home visiting is continued as far as possible up to school-age.

Number of births registered during 1916	...	...	688
„ „ notified within 36 hours	...	...	692
„ „ „ after „	...	...	13
„ first visits	...	...	580
„ re-visits	...	...	1,938
Percentage of births attended by doctors	...	...	45
„ „ „ midwives	...	...	53
„ „ „ other persons	...	...	2

The number of confinements at which a medical man was present was 314. In 376 cases a midwife was in attendance. Neither doctor nor midwife was present in 15 cases.

One midwife attended 169 cases and had 7 cases of Ophthalmia. Another midwife attended 62 cases, another 46, another 28, another 21, another 20, another 19, and another 14. Four midwives, including the only properly qualified one outside the Workhouse Maternity Wards, and she has recently left the town, attended between them only nine cases.

Infant Consultation Centre.

The work of this Centre was transferred from the Town Hall Parade Room to Thurnham House, and meetings were held on 48 Tuesday afternoons.

170 mothers made 790 attendances.

186 children made 790 attendances.

14 expectant mothers made 67 attendances.

In forwarding a grant of £58 4s. 2d. in aid of Maternity and Child Welfare work for the financial year 1915-16, the L.G.B. urged the necessity for (a) the systematic visitation of children up to school age, (b) the systematic visiting of expectant mothers, and (c) the treatment of minor ailments in children under school age.

To a certain extent these things are now being done. Thus :—

No. of 1st visits to children between 1 and 5	...	206
„ re-visits „ „	...	48
„ 1st visits to expectant mothers	... ..	67
„ re-visits „ „	... ..	61

A few infants suffering from minor ailments have received treatment at the Clinic held every forenoon at Thurnham House.

The Medical Officer has authority to admit to the Isolation Hospital, when the accommodation will allow of it, infants suffering from Ophthalmia and Epidemic Enteritis. Two cases of the former were dealt with in 1916.

The Council has also sanctioned the provision of Virol, etc., to be given free in necessitous and urgent cases.

Infant Mortality.

For statistics see Local Government Board Table IV.

71 deaths occurred of infants under 1 year of age, a gratifying decrease of 20 on the previous year, giving a mortality rate of 103 per 1,000 births.

Ante-natal influences were responsible for at least 30 deaths. In connection with this it should be noted that 27 stillbirths were notified and 28 stillborn children buried in the Cemetery, and further that 36 deaths, or 51 per cent. of the total number, occurred within 28 days of birth. And yet the Incorporated Society or Association of Certified Midwives objects to the visit of the Health Visitor till the baby is more than a week old! Professional etiquette must go by the board when the nation's human wealth is in peril.

Table IV. shows also that Bronchitis and Pneumonia claimed 12 victims, while only one death was attributed to Diarrhoea.

"Convulsions" is given as the cause of death in 10 cases. We should like to know the cause of the Convulsions.

It will be noticed that no less than 13 of the total of 71 deaths were uncertified, and I suggest that in every such case there should be a post mortem examination.

The mortality among legitimate children was less than 10 per cent., while that among the illegitimate was almost 17 per cent.

H. Vital Statistics of the District.

Tables I. to IV. give the vital and mortal statistics for the year, also the number of cases of infectious disease notified.

Births.

The number registered shows an increase of 20 on the previous year and gives a rate of 18·1. Ten years ago the rate was 25·6. The respective figures for England and Wales are 21·6 and 27·0. Of the 688 births registered 347 were males and 341 females. 53 were illegitimate, equal to a rate of 1·39 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is going up.

Marriages.

The number of marriages was 341, or 31 fewer than in 1915, and the rate 17·94. The average for the past 10 years was 17·2.

Deaths.

The total number registered was 902, of which 374 were "transferred" to other districts. 15 deaths occurring outside the area and 10 deaths in Lancaster Institutions for which no transferable addresses were available were assigned to the Borough, making a nett total of 553 and giving a death-rate of 14.55. Pulmonary Tuberculosis heads the list of individual diseases with 68 victims, closely followed by Heart Disease (59) and Pneumonia (49). Bronchitis and other diseases of the Respiratory organs account for 59, Cancer for 35, whilst the number of Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide, has increased in one year from 12 to 22.

31 deaths were uncertified, including 13 of infants under 1 year. 30 inquests were held.

Local Government Board.—Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1916 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONG- ING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910 ...	43,162	...	914	22·87	809	20·24	254	...	126	137	555	13·88
1911 ...	41,410	...	834	21·75	779	20·31	238	7	84	100	548	14·29
1912 ...	41,554	852	849	22·04	762	18·40	274	10	81	95	498	12·90
1913 ...	41,667	760	758	19·66	806	19·43	295	3	73	96	524	13·59
1914 ..	41,786	791	788	20·49	911	21·80	441	18	68	86	488	12·64
1915 ...	33,861	...	668 M350 F318	17·30	916	27·05	371	9	91	136	554 M286 F268	16·36
1916 ...	38,000	688	688 M347 F341	18·10	902	23·73	374	25	71	103	553 M309 F244	14·55

Local Government Board.—Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1916.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							Total cases re-moved to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Bulk Ward.	Castle Ward.	John O'Gaunt Ward.	Park Ward.	Queen's Ward.	Scotforth Ward.	Skerton Ward.			St. Anne's Ward.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	18	4	12	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	7	...	10	...
Erysipelas	19	...	...	1	10	7	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	151	18	94	31	6	2	...	...	11	4	97	...	14	...	10	7	...	3
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	115	2	19	18	60	15	1	...	13	28	17	...	12	1	18	12	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	17	3	6	4	2	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Measles	136	54	69	5	2	...	...	...	12	16	...	...	8	9	82	6	...	...
Totals...	476	17	81	201	61	86	28	2	22	18	46	59	39	133	125	34	94-6RD	3

Local Government Board.—Table III.

Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1916.

See Notes on next page.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the District (b).
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes {	Certified (c) ...	522	58	8	17	26	26	94	137	156	470
	Uncertified ...	31	13	1	...	2	...	1	3	11	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	7
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	68	...	...	2	5	9	36	14	2	91
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases...	9	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	22
Cancer, malignant disease	35	...	...	...	1	...	4	17	13	...	15
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis (d)	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease	59	...	...	...	4	4	8	26	17	...	45
Bronchitis	52	7	2	...	...	1	5	11	26	...	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	49	5	4	1	5	3	7	13	11	...	43
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	7	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (e)...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	22	...	...	...	2	2	11	3	4	...	15
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	171	22	1	4	4	4	13	36	87	...	184
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
		553	71	9	17	28	26	95	140	167	470
Sub-Entries included in above figures.											
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.

Local Government Board.—Table IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1916.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.

See Note (a).

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified ...				16	2	3	4	25	14	11	3	5	58
{ Uncertified ...				7	...	3	1	11	...	2	...	...	13
{ Small-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
{ Diphtheria and Croup...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
{ Convulsions ...				4	...	3	1	8	...	2	...	...	10
{ Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis ...				...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	7
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
{ Diarrhoea ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Enteritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Gastritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
{ Syphilis ...				1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
{ Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis ...				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations (c)...				1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{ Premature Birth ...				14	1	...	2	17	2	1	...	...	20
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...				...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	7
{ Other causes ...				1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
TOTALS ...				23	2	6	5	36	14	13	3	5	71
Nett Births in { legitimate... 635.								Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants... 62					
the year { illegitimate. 53.								the year of { illegitimate infants. 9					

(a) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal to the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.

(b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis, and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

(c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth. Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

(d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

An Account of Other Work.

Diseases of Animals Acts; Orders of the Board of Agriculture, &c.

Mr. F. W. Smith, who is Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows :—

Movement of Swine.

The movement licenses granted during 1916, are as follows :—

	1916.		1915.	
	Permits.	Animals.	Permits.	Animals.
For Slaughter	—	—	3	22
„ Market or Store..	11	176	8	194
„ Breeding	1	1	4	11
Total	12	177	15	227

Pig Markets.

The Mary Street Pig Market has been visited regularly, but in the first half of the year no animals were exhibited for sale, and during the latter half-year, very few. During the year, markets were held on six Saturdays; on 47 market days there were no animals exhibited. The number of swine taken to the Cattle Market for sale is also considerably lower than in previous years. The details each month were as follows :—

1916	Markets Held.	No Market.	No. of Lots.	No. of Swine.	CATTLE MARKET		CARTS, ETC., DISINFECTED.
					No. of Lots	No. of Swine.	
January ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
June... ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
July	1	4	1	3	—	—	1
August ...	1	3	1	5	—	—	1
September	1	4	1	5	—	—	1
October ...	2	2	3	14	—	—	3
November	1	3	3	11	2	10	5
December	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1916	6	47	9	38	2	10	11
Total 1915	17	35	30	147	6	35	36

Sheep Dipping Orders.

Under the above Orders, notices have been received (and declarations signed) by 25 occupiers of farms or holdings within the Borough, as follows:—

1st Dipping Period (15th July to 31st August), 18 Notices—
1,200 Animals.

2nd Dipping Period (1st September to 15th November), 24 Notices
—1,359 Animals.

Owing to the war, the Order *re* all sheep taken to Markets and Fairs between 1st September and November 12th remained suspended.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

During the year there have been no new applications for licenses. Six renewal licenses were granted, as follows :—

Agriculturalists	...	...	...	...	...	4
Horticulturists	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agriculturalists and Horticulturists	...	...	...	...	...	1

In 1915 there was seven, but one tradesman has given up his business.

American Gooseberry Mildew.

No cases during 1916.

Wart Disease (Black Scab) of Potatoes.

No cases during the year.

Importation of Dogs Order.

No dogs received in Lancaster, under this Order, during the year.

Swine Fever.

We have had no outbreak of this disease during the year, but we had a suspected case on June 18th at the Nazareth Home. Fortunately, the cause of death proved not to be fever.

Glanders.

On March 20th a mare in the Army Horse Hospital, at the Cattle Market, was reported to be suffering from Glanders. The animal was slaughtered, and the carcase cremated at the Destructor.

Parasitic Mange.

We have had no cases in the Borough during 1916, but a brown mare was found at Manchester to be affected with this disease. As the mare had been sent from Lancaster, our Veterinary Inspector examined the other two horses at the stable from which it had been sent, but found no signs of the disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

On Sunday, December 24th, a message was received from the Board of Agriculture Inspector that a consignment of cattle on a boat from Ireland to Yorkshire had been found to be suffering from Foot and Mouth Disease. On the same vessel were 15 pigs for J. Kinlock, Pork Butcher, Lancaster. Mr. Kinlock received 15 pigs from Ireland (*via* Birkenhead) on December 13th, and a second consignment of 19 on December 20th. All had been slaughtered immediately on arrival, all the animals being in a fine and healthy condition. The pig stys, etc., at the Slaughter Houses, were disinfected.

Margarine and Margarine Cheese.

Fifteen dealers are on the register as "wholesale dealers" in Margarine and Margarine Cheese. The premises number 15.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The public conveniences are cleansed daily (Sundays included), and on the whole are in good condition. The total amount taken at the slot w.c.'s was £41 15s. 5d. This amount represents 9,783 persons. Silver coins (instead of pennies) were found in the boxes as follows:— 5 half-crowns; 10 florins. Five of these coins were claimed and returned (less one penny).

Shops Act.

This Act has continued to work satisfactorily. Complaints were made of seven shop keepers serving customers after the specified closing hours. In each case the offender was cautioned against a repetition of the offence, and each denied the charge. I found two grocers selling goods on the weekly half holiday and they were taken before the Borough Magistrates who fined them 10s. each. In

June, Early Closing Orders were made for the following trades :—
(1) Oils, Paints and Wallpapers, (2) Jewellers and Opticians,
(3) Picture Frame and Antique Ware Dealers, (4) Ironmongery,
(5) Furniture and Linoleum, (6) Brushes and Baskets, (7) Crockery
and Earthenware, (8) Stationery and Books. The hours fixed were
the same as those fixed in previous Orders.

Magisterial Proceedings.

The only cases taken before the Magistrates were the two already
referred to under the Shops Act, when the defendants were each
fined 10s.

Borough of Lancaster.

REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Medical Inspection of Children in the Elementary Schools of the Borough was carried out as in previous years. The eight-year-old group was not systematically inspected.

Below will be found in tabular form a record of the year's work.

The total number of children on the roll at the end of the year was 6,395, an increase of 238 on the previous year.

An additional School Nurse, to act also as Health Visitor, was appointed. The constantly increasing number of children coming to the Treatment Clinic takes up all her time. The School Nurses took advantage of the meeting of the Summer School of the Educational Handwork Association in Lancaster to attend lectures bearing on their work. It is to be hoped that as many Teachers as possible will in future also attend these lectures.

Several matters affecting the health and physical condition of the school children require consideration and action. Such, for example, are the questions of improved artificial lighting of the school premises, of dental treatment, and of the employment of children out of school hours. Even if action must be deferred on account of the war, in view of the Education Bill now before Parliament the consideration might well be begun. The war also was responsible during the year for the prevalence of Scabies and the increased want of cleanliness. In spite of the augmented incomes of many households, many children suffered from lack of suitable food owing to the industrial employment of their mothers preventing their getting a proper midday meal.

The absence of fathers at the front and mothers at work has not been without evil effects—both moral and physical—on the children.

This lack of parental control and care made the year a busy one for the School Medical Service.

So great was the demand for child labour that even children excluded from school were frequently found in employment.

No very definite information was obtained as to the effect of the Summer Time Act on the sleeping hours of children. From personal observation, however, and the testimony of several teachers it was in a large number of cases anything but good. The liberty of the subject calls for curtailment when it allows children of tender years to be on the streets after sundown in June.

The attention of teachers was called early in the year to the prevalence of mouth-breathing amongst school children. A circular-letter was sent to the head of every department pointing out the bad results which followed on this habit and the necessity for its correction.

Without the co-operation of teachers and parents, and I am pleased to be able to state that in the case of both it is increasing, full value cannot be obtained from our efforts.

Statistics.

No. of visits paid by S.M.O. to schools and departments	...	103
„ „ „ homes of children	... ..	50
„ „ S.N's. to schools and departments	...	627
„ „ „ homes of children	... ..	2,085
Total No. of children who attended Inspection Clinic (Town Hall)		1,331
„ attendances at „ „		1,686
No. of children examined by Dr. Sykes, Eye Specialist	...	189
„ „ for whom glasses were prescribed	... ..	159
„ „ who attended Treatment Clinic (minor ailments)		387
Total No. of attendances at „ „		9,436

No. of cases of suspected infectious disease notified from schools:—
 Measles, 60; Whooping Cough, 100; Ringworm, 72; Scabies, 20;
 Mumps, 37; Chicken Pox, 72; Scarlet Fever, 14; Diphtheria, 2;
 Sore Throat, 20; Other, 240.

No. of exclusions :—Scarlet Fever, 38 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; Diphtheria, 11 ; Measles, 60 ; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 ; Ringworm, 84 ; Scabies, 52 ; Impetigo, 26 ; Verminous Head, 19 ; Other conditions, 45.

Contacts excluded :—Scarlet Fever, 69 ; Typhoid Fever, 4 ; Diphtheria, 17 ; Measles, 50. No school was closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

No. of children maintained in special schools during 1916 :—Blind, 4 ; Epileptic, 4 ; Deaf and Dumb, 5 (January and February, 1916) ; 4 (since 10th March, 1916).

No. of children attending Dallas Road Invalid Class at the							
end of 1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ meals supplied in 1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,123
„ candidates for half-time exemption medically examined							80
„ half-time exemptions granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ children who passed the labour examination	...	...					72

TABLE 1A.—Total Number of Children Inspected (Code Groups).

AGE ...	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.					Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	
BOYS ...	5	182	216	80	90	573	335	76	5	14	430	1003
GIRLS...	...	169	168	78	97	512	321	59	3	6	389	901
TOTAL...	5	351	384	158	187	1085	656	135	8	20	819	*1904

* Included in this total are 766 entrants and leavers inspected in the financial year 1915-16, whose inspection should properly have been done in 1915.

TABLE 1B.—Groups other than Code.

	Children referred by Teachers and Nurses.	Children Re-examined.
BOYS	897	56
GIRLS	1213	27
TOTAL...	2110	83

TABLE II. (abbreviated form).

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observat'n, but not referred for treatment.	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observat'n, but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition	14	201	13	3
<i>Uncleanliness—</i>				
Head	258	164	275	429
Body	6	43	8	13
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm, Head	14	...	9	...
" Body	1	...	1	...
Scabies	2	...	...	...
Impetigo	8	...	11	..
Other disease	31	...	3	...
<i>Eye—</i>				
Defective Vision and Squint...	113	239	81	11
External Eye disease	19	18	12	10
<i>Ear—</i>				
Defective Hearing	31	25	29	10
Ear disease	14	9	20	7
<i>Nose and Throat—</i>				
Enlarged Tonsils	195	258	37	8
Adenoids	16	79	2	6
Defective Speech	...	26	...	10
<i>Heart and Circulation—</i>				
Heart disease, Organic	23	22	...	...
" Functional	21	41	8	5
Anæmia	6	11	1	...
<i>Lungs—</i>				
Pulm. Tuberculosis, Definite...	2	...	1	...
" " Suspected	12	...	4	...
Chronic Bronchitis	26	...	3	...
<i>Nervous System—</i>				
Epilepsy	2	3	...	1
Chorea	1	...	3	1
<i>Non. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—</i>				
Glands	4	...	...	...
Bones and Joints	3	...	...	...
Other Forms	...	...	1	...
Rickets	1	5	...	...
Deformities	12	19	4	10
Other defects or diseases	255	2125	156	401

TABLE IV.

Condition.	Number of Defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			Number of Defects for which no Report is available.	Number of Defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			Number of Defects not treated.	Percentage of Defects treated.
	From Previous Year.	New	Total.			Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged		
Clothing...	2	5	7	4	3	...	3	...	...	42.8
Footgear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Head	226	1016	1242	533	691	90	322	279	18	55.6
Cleanliness of Body	2	28	30	9	21	7	7	7	...	70.
Nutrition	2	27	29	12	17	...	13	4	...	58.5
Nose and Throat	27	286	313	99	182	28	105	49	32	58.1
External Eye Disease	5	130	135	34	100	61	37	2	1	74.
Ear Disease	13	69	82	31	45	19	23	3	6	54.8
Teeth	48	299	347	69	121	34	82	5	157	34.8
Heart and Circulation...	26	83	109	48	56	7	31	18	5	51.3
Lungs	13	84	97	38	59	17	28	14	...	60.8
Nervous System	...	19	19	10	9	2	6	1	...	47.3
Skin	13	404	417	69	347	258	87	2	1	83.2
Rickets	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities	4	16	20	9	7	...	3	4	4	35.
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	2	8	10	6	4	...	3	1	...	40.
Speech	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	100.
Mental Condition...	6	13	19	10	9	...	2	7	...	47.3
Vision and Squint	28	264	292	90	155	145	2	8	47	53.
Hearing	17	62	79	22	48	8	30	10	9	60.7
Miscellaneous	19	151	170	61	104	50	44	10	5	61.1
Total	454	2965	3419	1155	1979	726	828	425	285	57.8



